WASHINGTON

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1852.

We insert in a preceding column a Letter from a respected gentleman from one of our Eastern States, who has been a year or two abroad, expressive of the views of the present Administration of this outbursts of applause, and the resolutions were received Government entertained by himself and others simi- with a unanimous "aye," of the most genuine and cheery that communication he writes that he knows that what he says of the opinions of intelligent foreigners in the Presidential office, as was very distinctly to be obupon the subject is true. They were first struck by served, it gradually rose into an intelligent conviction that our Constitution, Vice President FILLMORE assumed | could be, if the Whigs were true to themselves—as was (upon the death of President TAYLOR) the Chair of State, as highly honorable to the people and to himto foreigners, who are educated in the fear of revo- parts of this State, and in other States of the Union, will lution and anarchy in the event of a sudden decease and a break in the line of succession. The PRE-SIDENT'S subsequent course has convinced them that his election be placed beyond reasonable doubt. he is no demagogue, but an able, conscientious, conservative, and impartial Magistrate, fully recognising the popular elements in our system, but not to be driven nor coaxed into destructive radicalisms or fanatical excesses.

We have noticed in circulation, in some of our newspapers, rumors of differences between the Government of the UNITED STATES and that of FRANCE, growing out of occurrences in that country and the manner of recognising the existing Government there by that of the United States. Without having given any credence to these rumors, we have thought it worth while to ascertain if there existed any foundation for them, and find that there is none. We are happy to learn that nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony existing between the two countries; nor can we conceive that any differences in that respect could well arise. The Government of the United States has, according to its uniform usage in such cases, recognised the existing authorities of France as the National Government of the country. International duty and respect alike demanded this, and this Government could do no less.

In this connexion we may mention that we have lately read a most able speech of Lord DERBY, in the British Parliament, on the address to the Queen, (which we wish we had room to insert in our columns,) and we were struck with the identity of the views and sentiments expressed in that speech, on the subject of Non-intervention, with those contained in the despatch from the Department of State of the United States to Mr. RIVES.

GREAT WEBSTER MEETING IN NEW YORK.

On a call signed by upwards of ten thousand citizens of the city of New York, a meeting was held on evening of the 12th, in the great Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of nominating the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency of the United States.

In noticing Whig nominations or recommendations of particular individuals for the Presidency which have recently taken place in various parts of the Union, we have hitherto confined ourselves to such as have emanated from STATE Conventions, or other equally comprehensive expressions of sentiment. In the recent case in New York, however, the great ness of its community-superior in numbers to some of the States-and the numerical strength, intelligence, and potential influence of the Whig party in that great commercial emporium, entitle it to be an exception, as its voice must every where command attention. We therefore select from a New York paper of Saturday a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF SATURDAY.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there was a large and noble gathering of the Whigs of this city last evening at the Metropolitan Hall, in response to the public call for a party demonstration in favor of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER as the Whig nominee for the Presidency. It takes an army of men to fill that building when the settees are removed from the ground floor; yet at the commencement of the meeting the floor was two-thirds occupied, and both galleries were completely full. At eight o'clock crowds were still pouring into the hall. and during the meeting three-fourths of the vast area of the ground floor were occupied by closelycompacted ranks of men, while the galleries and passages and the large stage were densely crowded. We should put down four thousand persons as a very fair and moderate calculation.

Some features of the meeting were especially gratifying to the true friends of Mr. Webster, in addition to the great numbers in attendance. First, the composition of that vast crowd. It embraced all ranks: the wealthy, those in moderate circumstances, and those whose capacity to toil is their only but sufficient capital; merchants, professional men, and mechanics; young, middle-aged, and old. The composition of the meeting was indeed full of promise. It was obvious, on a survey of the multitude, that it was, in the high ability, integrity, and wisdom. proper sense of the word, a popular gathering-a spontaneous coming together of men, moved by their own impulses, to show to their fellow-citizens their earnest wish that Mr. WEBSTER may at length receive the reward of his great public services through such a long course of patriotic devotion to his country's good. In this respect the meeting had a significance which it would be unwise to overlook or disregard. Even those who were most sanguine with reference to the movement must have been agreeably surprised to find the admiration of Mr. WEBSTER diffused so widely through all classes of the community : and those who honestly doubted Mr. WERSTER's general popularity must have had such doubts entirely removed.

Another gratifying feature was that it was essentially a Whig meeting. It partook of no hybrid character. An apprehension prevailed, in which we acknowledge that we shared to some extent, that the lead in the movement might be taken by certain gentlemen, whose erratic move- for the meeting of Delegates from the Constitutional ments some time ago so effectually served the Democratic party, perilled the election of a Whig Senator and the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety success of the State Whig ticket, shook the confidence of their fellow Whigs, and thus materially curtailed their in- Convention, have appointed the 22d of April as the fluence in the Whig camp. Fortunately, however, this day upon which the Convention shall assemble, and error was avoided, and tried and true Whigs, who main-tained their fidelity to Whig principles and the Whig par-in the State the propriety of holding county meetty when so many swerved under the influence of personal jealousies and feads, were the prominent men on the occasion. No one can doubt that a movement is a genuine Whig enterprise in which such such men as Moses H. GRINNELL, FREDERICK TALLMADGE, J. S. TRAYER, and other party of Georgia the question whether they will defaithful men take a prominent part.

Nor was this all. The Whigs who last evening so cloquently, and with such manifest conviction that they were engaged in a work worthy of their utmost energies, advocated the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER, were not only steadfast and unfaltering Whigs, but they have ever been warm prepare for the issue, and to see that they are proand ardent and laborious friends of Mr. CLAY, and are perly represented in the April Convention well known as such. This we account a most hopeful sign. Their preference has always been for a statesman

just the man, in his vigorous days, to win the love of political adherents. But the idel of their attachment is removed from public life, and, true to their first principle a STATESMAN TO CONDUCT STATE AFFAIRS—they turn with trust to DANIEL WEBSTER, and we doubt not will labor earnestly to promote his nomination and election; and we all know that the friends of HENRY CLAY are the men that both can and will work. They do not content them selves with merely talking.

And yet another feature was encouraging. Although the exceedingly able address was received with frequent Government entertained by himself accompanying kind, the enthusiasm at the close of larly situated. In a private letter accompanying better sort than at the commencement. Partaking at first better sort than at the commencement. kind, the enthusiasm at the close of the meeting was of a chiefly of the character of a desire to have Mr. WEBSTER the quiet manner in which, under the provisions of the object of the meeting ought to be accomplished, and no less manifest to those who analyzed the demonstrations made towards the close, until they culminated in nine such hearty cheers for Daniel Webster as were wont self. This of course, he says, is hardly marked to be given in olden time for "Harry of the West." We at home; but he assures us that it is a striking fact feel well assured that if Mr. Webster's friends in other but take an initiatory step like that of last evening, and thus give the Whig party every where an opportunity of declaring their views, his nomination will be secured, and

The meeting was called to order and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

> PRESIDENT. GEORGE GRISWOLD. ASSISTANT PRESIDENTS.

Luther Bradish, Stephen Whitney, James Harper, George F. Talman. Wm. H. Webb, Robert B. Minturn Jacob Cram, VICE PRESIDENTS. Henry Grinnell William Hall, Ed. Minturn, J. W. Averell, Morgan Morgans, J. F. Freeborn, J. Lindsey, M.D.

F. A. Tallmadge, J. W. Francis, M.D. J. Webb, A. T. Edgarton, O. W Sturtevant, A. H. Stevens, M.D. Joz. Tucker, R. S. Williams, Jirch Bull John Gates, John Gates, Albert N. Peck, James H. Braice A. Fardon, jr. Ralph Mead, J. T. Stagg, H. F. Snowden, N. C. Everett, Smith Dunning, A. A. Alvord. J. Pearsall, Ezra Smith, Jos. Jamison, Chester Driggs, Robt. Schell, Lambert Suydam
W. H. Sparks,
W. H. Wright,
Wm. T. Jennings
C. L. Ingersoll,
Wm. D. Murphy, D. E. Wheeler, C. M. Leupp, Geo, C. Miller,

John B. Webb,

William O. Mumford George F. Nesbitt, I. A. Johnson, Murray Hoffman, Charles A. Stetson, John C. Brant, Thomas Tileston, P. W. Engs,
Benjamin F. Camp,
S. Garrabrant,
James J. Harriott, Edw. G. Moran, James White, Edwin Williams, E. C. Benedict, Samuel L. Mitchell, Robert M. Stratton, Anson Willis, Joseph N. Lord, G. H. Striker, S. L. Macomber, Levi Cook,
H. W. Warner,
H. R. Dunham,
Samuel F. Bartol,
Joseph Kernochan
Jacob Bell. Curtis Judson, Albert Degroot,

W. Gray, Arch. Hall,

Thomas S. Somers, N. B. Laban, Joseph M. Ballistier, John Waite, Hormer Luffborough, Charles Burdett, William G. Sterli Wm. H. Anthon, James Jackson, D. J. Pardee, Peter P. Peterson, These nominations were unanimously confirmed, and . M. Evants, Esq. came forward with an address, the

taneous bursts of applause at the mention of Mr. Web-STER's name and at the eloquent allusions to his transcendant greatness and patriotism. CONNECTICUT WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

reading of which was repeatedly interrupted by spon

The Whigs of Connecticut held their State Con-ention at New Haven on Thursday-last, when more than three hundred Delegates were in attendance ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY presided.

The following nominations were made for State

GREEN KENDRICK, for Governor. ROGER H. MILLS, for Lieutenant-Governor J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, for Secretary. THOMAS CLARK, for Treasurer. SELAH STRONG, for Comptroller.

D. P. TYLER and A. G. HAZZARD were appointed elegates at large to the Whig National Convention. The Compromise measures and the Administraion were sustained in the following series of resolutions, which, having been reported by a commit-tee and fully debated by Messrs. Stuart, Tyler, Ferris, Hopkins, White, Trumbull, Kellogg, and others, were harmoniously adopted, a separate vote being taken on each :

Resolved, That we re-affirm, as the cardinal policy of ur land, the great measures of Protection to American Industry, of Internal Improvements, and the principle of a just distribution of the public lands, whenever the untry is out of debt, as vital to the prosperity of the country, and that a judicious system of discriminating specific duties in laying revenue is demanded, particularly at the present time, by the depressed condition of labor and capital.

Resolved, That the measures passed by Congress in 1850, for the settlement of highly exciting sectional questions, were adopted upon the principle of mutual conces sion and compromise, and that they ought therefore to be maintained inviolate and carried out in good faith by all sections of the country.

Resolved, That we gratefully accord to President Filt. MORE and his distinguished Cabinet the praise of conducting his Administration upon truly national principles, with

The Whig State Convention of Iowa, held a few days ago, nominated J. W. JENKINS for Secretary of State; H. B. Howe, for State Treasurer; and A. B. PORTER, for Auditor. No instructions were given to the Delegates to the Whig National Convention, it being thought most prudent to leave them free to vote and act as their better judgment

The Democratic State Convention of Louisians has elected Delegates to the National Convention with instructions to support Gen. Cass for the Pre-

UNION CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

The Central Committee, to whom was confided the duty of designating the time most convenient Union party in Convention at Milledgeville, for the sending delegates to the Baltimore Presidential ings for the purpose of sending delegates to the

The Augusta Chronicle remarks that this card of the Central Committee presents directly to the Union ermine to transfer themselves, soul and body, to the National Democracy, and to an intimate association in the Baltimore Convention with the Freesoilers of the North and the Disunionists of the South? It behooves the Union party, therefore, to

Mr. HENRY WYCOFF was convicted at Genba of the illesign. Their preference has always been for a statesman for President, and Henry Clay for their first choice as the embodiment of elevated statesmanship and patriotism.

Upon him their affections were earnestly fixed. He was Gamble's courier, Louis Vannaud, as an accomplice. LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

The following letter from President ROBERTS to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, Secretary of the America Colonization Society, furnishes the latest intelligence from the Republic of Liberia, and will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

fatiguing campaign of some twenty-five days in the Gran Bassa, Tobacconce, New Cess, and Tradetown countri where we have been to chastise the perpetrators of the cruel massacre of a number of our citizens in November last, at the new settlement near Fishtown; and who, the 15th of the same month, made a desperate attack on the township of Bassa Cove, (now Buchanan,) the particulars of which I have already communicated to you. I find the barque "Morgan Dix" here, on the eve

sailing for the United States; and, as I am sure you will be anxious to hear from us, and learn something of our operations, I hasten to drop you a line or two, to say that the campaign has been eminently successful, though we have had to contend against the combined forces of the districts above mentioned; numbering, at the lowest estimate, not less than five thousand effective men. Our force consisted of five hundred and fifty Americans, and about the same number of native troops. During our march we were frequently attacked by small parties of the insurgents, which, however, were readily driven back and dispersed. On the 6th instant we marched upon Grando's barricaded town, where he had made, every warlike preparation to receive us; and which place he and his de-luded followers believed impregnable. Within about two miles of the town, at a most difficult swamp we had to

cross, he had constructed a substantial breastwork, which was defended by a large force of about three times our number. There Grando expected certainly to defeat us. but our men behaved well, and, after an action of one hour and thirty-five minutes, drove them out. They retreated to another strong position on the line of our march and, as the head of our column cleared the heavy forst intervening, they opened upon us a heavy fire. Thy were. however, soon driven back, and, panie-stricken, fld to the town, two miles distant, which they fired immediately, and dispersed; with instructions, as I afterwards larned to join Boyer, of Tradetown, who was strongly posed on the southeast bank of the New Cess river to dispute our passage. Before we reached the river, however, the New Cess chiefs, who had maintained their allegiance to the Government, had compelled Boyer to retire into his wn district, which he did very reluctantly, committing many depredations as he retired upon the inhabitants of the New Cess country

In the two attacks above mentioned we had sixten wounded; five badly, none mortally. From Grando's place Queen. we proceeded through the Tobacconee and New Cess countries without material interruption-now and thesa Labouchere,) age 59. Member for Oxfordshire; never few shots to remind us of what lay before us. I had farquent interviews with the principal chiefs of the New Cess country, all of whom are greatly incensed against Grando and Boyer; and they tendered every assistance in their power to punish them for their base conduct.

Being joined, on the morning of the 15th instant, by the 2d regiment, which had been operating separatry in the upper part of the Bassa country, we communced our march from Joe West's town, in the New Cess oun try, upon Boyer's principal town. Between two and hree o'clock in the afternoon of the same day we were attacked in front, when within about a mile of the town, by a snall party, which soon fled into the town; and no soonerhad our advanced guard cleared the woods and lightet the barricade than they opened upon us a tremenlous file of musketry and big guns. The fire was promptly returned, and for an hour and three-quarters the confict was lesperate. We had to contend against fearful oids ; butthe hand of Divine Providence was on our side, and we cloriously triumphed. The loss of the enemy was very ionsiderable. Boyer had two brothers killed and hinself badly wounded. We had four killed, and twenty-seven wounded; two since dead: the others will all doubtless

I exceedingly regretted the necessity of this campaign but it could not be avoided. The effect, however, will be most salutary. It will convince the aboriginal inhabitants of every part of the Republic of the ability of the Government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and punish crime wherever committed within its jurisdiction And the result of this campaign will not only convince the natives of the power of the Government to maintain istration has been received is very remarkable. The its authority, but also certain foreign traders, who have ope ly inculcated a feeling of opposition among some of our neigh-

Will you believe it, sir, that I have obtained incontrovertible testimony that a certain foreign trader has instiunite their forces the Government could not maintain its jurisdiction; in which case he would be relieved from the operation of the navigation, commerce, and revenue laws of the Republic, and in future would part them, in the shape of presents, what he is now require to pay the of the Republic, and in future would pay them, in the shape of presents, what he is now required to pay the Government for duties. He also proposed to supply them with all the ammunition they might require. With the principal of the New Cess chiefs he did not succeed—two only pledged themselves to him. To Boyer he gave every assistance, in munitions of war and directions as to his plans and preparations and manner of attack. We may yet get our hands upon the gentleman; and if so, we will

each him better manners.

These difficulties have placed us under great pecuniary embarrassments. I scarcely know which way to turn for relief. The soldiers that composed the expedition must be paid. They are mostly poor men, and need every cent for the immediate use of their families. Can you not do omething for us in this time of need?

I have no further news of importance, except the arrival of a Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, who is to be formally presented to-morrow. I have written in great haste, and with frequent inter-

uptions.
I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

In the Liberia Herald of the 31st December we have the Annual Message of President ROBERTS to the Congress of that Republic; from which we extract so much as refers to its relations with other

countries, as follows: "I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that nothing has occurred during the past year to disturb our amity with foreign Powers. In the United States the cause of colonization seems to be gaining favor; and a growing in-terest in that country in favor of Liberia is everywhere manifest. We have cause, however, still to regret that the United States Government has not yet seen fit to ac-knowledge the independence of this Republic. And though we are not insensible of the cause of this delay, still we had every reason to hope and expect, notwithstanding the peculiar institution of that country, it would have been among the first to extend to us the friendly hand, to welcome Liberia among the family of nations. I am happy to remark, however, that we have still grounds for hope that the United States Government will not much longer withhold this token of friendship. We have also good grounds for belief that she will even do more—that she will aid this infant State, pecuniarily, in her efforts to introduce into Africa the blessings of civilization and

christianity.
"It also affords me much pleasure to observe that the kind feelings of her Britannic Majesty's Government to-ward Liberia are unabated. We have recently had several ward Liberia are unabated. We have recently had several proofs of the deep interest her Majesty's Government and the British people generally entertain for the future welfare of this infant State. And it is proper for me to mention here that we are indebted to her Majesty's Government for the hull and part of the machinery of her Majesty's steam vessel "Flamer," presented to this Government by Commodore Fanshaw, &c. in the name of her Majesty. I have also the satisfaction of communicating to the Legislature, that I am informed, in a despatch from Viscount Lord Palmerston, &c. "that her Majesty's Go. Viscount Lord Palmerston, &c., 'that her Majesty's Go. vernment, in order to evince its great desire to encourage the growth of cotton in this Republic, has given orders that five of the best kinds of cleaning machines shall be

that five of the best kinds of cleaning machines shall be prepared and sent to Liberia. These machines, however, have not yet been received.

"You will, I am persuaded, gentlemen, learn with no less pleasure than I communicate it, that I have received from his excellency Chevalier Bunsen, his Prussian Majesty's Envey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James—through whom I had the honor of making the application to his Prussian Majesty's Government—a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of this Government by his Prussian Majesty.

"I have also assurances that two or three other Euro pean Governments will soon follow the example of Prussia in the recognition of our independence." FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Arctic, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ultime, arrived at New York yesterday. In ENGLAND the Ministerial crisis absorbed public

attention. The resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL was definitively accepted by the QUEEN on the 21st ultimo, and on the 23d a new Ministry was formed, of whom the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following

The Earl of DERBY, Premier, (vice Lord John Russell,) age 53, formerly Lord STANLEY. Has been Chief Secretary for Ireland and Secretary of State for the Colonies. Var a member of Lord Grey's reform Administration, which he subsequently deserted and became a conservative and protectionist. The slave emancipation bill, which cost the country £20,000,000, was chiefly concected by his lerdship.

ormerly Chancellor in Ireland. Highly reputed for industry, legal knowledge, and narrow political views.

The Earl of LONSDALE, President of the Council, (vice the Marquis of Lansdowne,) aged 65. Has held various subordinate offices, and was at one time Postmaster Ge-

Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal, (vice the Earl of Minto,) aged 61.

Mr. D'ISBARLI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, (vice Sir Charles Wood,) aged 47. Member for Buckinghamshire; an ultra conservative and protectionist, but a democrat twenty years ago, when he was a candidate for one of the

metropolitan boroughs.

Mr. Walrole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, (vice Sir George Grey,) aged 46. His wife is a daughter of the late Spencer Percival, who was Prime Minister in 1809, and was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. Walpole has practised at the bar, but is otherwise unknown.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, (vice Earl Granville,) age 45, son of the first Earl of Malmesbury, who received his peerage for

Sir J. PAKINGTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, (Vice Earl Grey,) age 53. Member for Droitwich. A ountry gentleman wholly unknown, except as a stanch

Lord Broughton,) age about 70. Has held a variety of RIDGE repudiates the ideas of the Review in regard offices under former Tory Administrations, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer for a short period in 1827.

Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, First Lord of the Admiralty, (vice Sir F. Baring,) age 60. Has belonged to the naval profession, and became a rear admiral in 1850. His mother, the dowager duchess, was governess to the

Mr. HENLEY, President of the Board of Trade (vice Mr. The Earl of HARDWICKE, Postmaster General, (vice the

Marquis of Clanricarde,) age 53. Belongs to the naval Lord JOHN MANNERS, Chief Commissioner of Woods and

Forests, (vice Lord Seymour,) age 34. Member for Colchester. Opposed Baron Rothschild for London in 1849, and was defeated by an immense majority. Author of various small pamphlets and poems.

The Earl of EGLINTOUN, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (vice Lord Clarendon,) age 40. Known in conseque

All the above, with the exception of Lord Eglintoun are members of the Cabinet. Among the offices which do not include a seat in the Cabinet are those of the Commander-in-Chief and the Master General of the Ordnance, the former of which will continue to be filled by the Duke of Wellington, (now in his 83d year,) while the latter has been offered to the Marquis of Londonderry, whose intimate and adulatory letters to Louis Napoleon on the subject of the captivity of Abd-el-Kader will be

There are several subordinate offices yet to be filled up. Lord Lyndhurst, now in his 90th year, has declined to enter the Cabinet on account of ill-health. Among the Young, a protectionist agitator, who has for some years been the butt of the free-trade press.

The quietness with which this entire change of Admin-

funds have experienced scarcely any variation, and there
s very little excitement either of hope or fear. Lord
sohn Russell's treatment of Lord Palmerston, especially
i making public the letter from the Queen, by which, at
has been mentioned in connexion with the Presidency. gated the natives to the whole of these outrages? He personally solicited certain New Cess chiefs to join Boyer in his attack upon us; assuring them that if they would right. Hence there was a kind of personal sympathy. rigid. Hence there was a kind of personal sympathy wih Lord Palmerston's recent success, such as is felt by thelookers-on at a polite duel, when the most gallant but inclutious of the combatants repairs a disadvantge.

Is respects retrograde measures, it is seen that the ev Ministry are powerless. It is true, the Earl of Derby is pedged, even by positive promises made within these few weeks, to attempt to restore protection, but there is not he smallest doubt among the free-trade party that he will avoid this step as long as possible, and that the momen he is forced to resort to it the lease of his office will be ended. Meanwhile it is thought he may in other respects perform some useful services.

We add the following new appointments, not in cluded in the above enumeration:

Attortey General.
Solicity General.
Secretary for Ireland. Lord Combermere. ...Sir F. Thesiger. ...Sir Fitzroy Kelly. ...Lord Naas.

The Chancellorship of Ireland has been offered to Le Chief Justic Blackburne.

a differe see of opinion in this House; as to the future, I shall only say that I shall think it my duty to oppose out of office as I have in office any restoration of the duties on corn, [foud sheers] whether under the maine of protection or of revenus [renewed cheers;] and that I shall think it my duty to support the extension of the suffrage to those who are fitted to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country, believing that such an extension will add strength and solidity to our Parliamentary system. [Cheers.]

"I will further say that I shall always use the little influence I may possess for the maintenance of the bless-

influence I may possess for the maintenance of the bless-ings of peace. [Hear, hear.]

"I have now only to add that since I came into the House I have had a communication from the Earl of Derry, stating that it was his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangements which he is charged to make by her Majesty, that the House should adjourn to Friday next; and in compliance with that wish, and considering such a course most consistent with public convenience, I move that this House, at its rising, adjourn to Friday

An important meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League has been held at Manchester, attended by more than one hundred gentlemen from various parts of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The meeting was spirited, but no definite action was taken; it being thought better to wait until the Earl of DERBY had formally announced his intentions to Parliament. The opinion of the meeting was strongly in favor of the imnediate resuscitation of the League, for which all the materials are ready, and it was repeatedly declared that its operations would never be suspended until the permanency of free-trade had been thoroughly established; that more money, more time, and greater efforts would be devoted to this great purpose than had been given to support the free-trade movement prior to 1846; and that, be-fore embarking on the wild enterprise of restoring monopon the position and interests of his order.

THE DEMOCRATIC HARMONIES.

We published recently several articles from dis-tinguished DEMOCRATIC sources, illustrating the views which prevail in the Opposition in regard to the selection of their Presidential candidate. From the recent speech of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Ken tucky, delivered in the House of Representatives we extract a portion which bears upon the course of the Democratic Review, and of the gentlemen who are supposed to control that leading and able organ of the party. It will be seen that Mr. BRECKENto "young blood," and is disposed to stand by the tried and standard men of the "Democracy." We anticipate no little amusement from the further developments in this case.—Republic.

EXTRACT FROM MR. BRECKENRIDGE'S SPEECH. Mr. Chairman, I have been defending this gentlems against a Whig attack. It now becomes my disagreeable uty to notice one proceeding from a Democratic source if that can be called a Democratic source which traduces all the best and most honored names in the party. It is well now to talk plainly; and it is as well to have these things understood in the beginning; we are all in trouble-Whigs and Democrats. There is no doubt about it; and why not say so? [Laughter.] But the way for the Democrats to get out of trouble is not for a part to fight out by attempt ing to mount upon the prostrate bodies of all the best men in the party. Now, sir, my apology for noticing this attack is to be found in the character heretofore sustained by the periodical which contains it, and in some other cir cumstances that make the whole affair quite an era in American politics. The Democratic Review has been here-tofore not a partisan paper, but a periodical that was supposed to represent the whole Democratic party, and to discuss general principles of finance and of govern-ment in the sense of the Democratic party. I have ob-served recently a very great change. The January num-ber of the Democratic Review of the Democratic Party. ber of the Democratic Review contains an article, which has been very extensively circulated over this country, distinguished either for his services or character, is fit to be President; that all who were born away back towards the period of the American Revolution might be very good men for that day, but that their principles belong to an old era, and that they are statesmen of a past generation; their principles are denounced, in the cant language of the day, as "old fogyism," and themselves as "old fogies;" and the public is assured that their age, their exporience, and the fatality of their birth make them wholly incompetent to fathom the ideas or control the policy of this generation. The price annunces a new generation this generation. The article announces a new generation of American statesmen; men not trammelled by "the ideas of an anterior era;" men who "will bring not only young blood" but "young ideas" to the councils of the Republic. Now, sir, I am in favor of progress. I like in the approaching

the Democratic Review by redeeming a pledge contained in the preceding number, that the editors would descend from generalities to particulars; that, having swept the whole off in a mass, they would take off their heads seriatim; and they accordingly began with General Butler, of Kentucky. The February number of the Review contains Rentacky. The February number of the Review contains a grossly personal and abusive article against General Butler by name, and against the rest of the candidates covertly; and even impeaches General Butler's Democracy, though he was endorsed by the whole party in 1848, and has been a consistent Democrat since, and before the conductors of the Review were born. I will not descend to the details of that article and answer them seriatim. It is full of gross misrepresentations. I do not now appear specially on behalf of any one of the distinguished members of the Democratic party, but I say that the party should be warned that an influence has sprung up in their midst, under the operation of which a periodical, supposed to represent the interests of the whole party, has been converted into a mere partisan sheet, and, under its present conductors, is attemption to promote particular interests by traducing the

a mere partisan sheet, and, under its present conductors, is attempting to promote particular interests by traducing the most honored names in our party. I make this statement that the party may understand how much confidence is to be placed in that Review.

Let me say a word now upon this question of progress. I profess to be a friend of rational progress, but I want no wild and visionary progress that would sweep away all the immortal principles of our forefathers—hunt up some imaginary genius, place him on a new volice give him. all the immortal principles of our forefathers—hunt up some imaginary genius, place him on a new policy, give him "Young America" for a fulcrum, and let him turn the world upside down. That is not the progress I want. I want to upside down. That is not the progress I want. I want to progress in the line of the principles of our fathers; I want a steady and rational advance, not beyond the limits of the Federal Constitution; but I am afraid that such progress as is now talked about would carry us clear away from that sacred instrument. I want to progress by ameliorating the condition of the people by fair, just, and equal laws, and by simplicity, frugality, and justice marking the operations of the Federal Government. Above all, I hope to see the Democratic party adhere with immovable fidelity to the ancient and distinguishing landmarks of its policy. These are my opinions on progress, and I think the sooner we canvass, and winnow, and sift away opposite opinions the better.

Mr. Chairman, I am here to make no charges; I am here to make no assaults; but I am here to say, in a spirit of friendship and warning—not in behalf of A, B, or C, but in behalf of nineteen-twentieths of the Democratic party—to those who make these assaults, gentlemen, this thing must stop.

Now, let me give a brief history of this matter. There was a gentleman, able, full of taient, full of activity, a particular and friend—as he had a right to be

Mr. BECKENKIDGE. Mr. Chairman, I am very much ratifal to hear that general statement; but for the purpose a enabling the gentleman from Illinois to remove the all-feeling which has undoubtedly been produced by the appearance of these attacks, I will ask him a question which will enable him to place Judge Douglas upon proper ground; because what we want is the truth. It is known that some gentlemen, members of Congress, long after the leader in the January number of the Democratic Review had been printed and circulated, assailing, in language and style known to you all, the gentlemen whom I have enumerated, signed a paper recommending, and cordially recommending, that periodical to the Democracy of the country, and many copies were sent out for distribution. Among others, Judge Douglas signed that paper. I ask the gentleman from Illinois if he is able to state whether it was signed by Judge Douglas before or after the leading article of the January number was printed and circulated?

Mr. Richardson. It was signed previous to the ap-

Mr. Richardson. It was signed previous to the appearance of the January number, and not after it. I will state, for the information of the gentleman, that, so far as Judge Douglas is concerned in this matter, he knew nothing of the January number until he saw it in print. Mr. Peck, from Vermont, formerly a distinguished member of this House, told me that a violent attack upon Gen. Butler would appear in the February number. Judge Douglas did all he could to prevent that assault; his object being, as it is now, and I trust ever will be, to promote harmony in the party. Mr. Cartter. Will the gentleman from Kentucky permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE. A short one, for my time is

Mr. CARTTER. I ask the gentleman if we are to unde stand him that the principles of progress advocated in the De-mocratic Review are a reflection on the gentlemen he has

Mr. Banczenwarrous. I did not suppose the gentlemen has from Ohio would omit a favorable opportunity to a himself into the debate and say something which migo upon the record. [Mach laughter.] I am una really to see the point of his inquiry.

Mr. Carters. I should be very happy if the gentlement of the seed of the se

would answer my question.

Mr. Breckenrides. Any progression which sneers at the principles of the revolutionary age of this country as the musty notions of a bygone time, and which repudiates all blood except "young blood," and all ideas except "young ideas," I do consider a reflection, not only upon the gentlemen I have named, but also upon all the tried and standard men of our party. If some wishes could be gratified, it would not be long before our distinctive principles, and the constitution with them, would be lost beneath a flood of novelties, nor before the cant and slang of "death to the fogies," which even now the political leafers on the streets repeat with parrot-like facility, would be substituted for the honored rallying cries of the Democracy.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Advices from Valparaiso to January 26 state that tranquillity had been restored in Chili. The Chili State prisoners banished to the Straits of Magellan had risen upon the garrison and gained the mastery The American barque Florida, which had arrived at the Straits with a number of revolutionists, had been seized by them. It also stated that the American Consul at Valparaiso had been advised that another American vessel, (name unknown,) bound from California to New York, with a large amount of gold on board, had been captured by these renegades, who had sailed with both vessels for "parts unknown." There being, unfortunately, no American man-of-war on this part of the coast at present, the English and French admirals have both dis-

patched ships in search of these daring pirates.

A similar outbreak has recently occurred at the island of Juan Fernandez, and attempts made to take the American barque Eliza, which was freighted with wood, there at the time; but she succe in putting out to sea before they accomplished their designs. This island is at present one of the depots for the Chili prisoners.

Mr. Kossuth having failed to enlist Americans in his Utopian schemes for revolutionizing Europe, appears now to address himself more especially to our foreign population, naturalized or non-naturalized. The following is a report of his movements at Louisville, Kentucky :

LOUISVILLE, MARCH 6 .- Kossuth addressed the Ger LOUISVILLE, MARCH O.—ROSSUTH addresses the Methodist Church—one dollar admission. He dwelt upon the advantages Revolutionists now have in Europe over their opponents; was very sarcastic upon the course of the crowned heads; considered that his cause would eventually prove successful beyond doubt, and contended that the United States, as a Republic, should not stand alone ernment has the power to act; and appealed to the Germans and the people to exercise their influence through the ballot-box. He closed with a most earnest appeal to all the German citizens of America, who he contended should the German citizens of America, who he contended should be foremost in thus sustaining him and his cause. He speaks to-night in the Court-house; no one being admitted without purchasing one of the Hungarian bonds of

If M. Kossuth adhered to his arrangements, he left Louisville on Saturday last for St. Louis. From the latter place he will go to New Orleans, stopping at Memphis, Natchez, and Vicksburg.

The Vienna Gazette of the 19th ultimo announces that the Emperor of Austria has conferred the order of the "Iron Crown" upon Chevalier HULSE-MANN, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires in the United States, as a mark of approbation of his official

Some of the adventurers who recently left New York for California have returned to that city, after proceeding as far as Panama, on account of their inability to obtain a passage from that place. They report that there are at least five thousand persons on the Isthmus awaiting an opportunity to embark

The Journal of Commerce notices the following discreditable transactions:

"We have noticed recently quite a number of cases where bills, drawn by authorized agents of the Government, have been protested, either for want of funds to the credit of the proper department, or owing to a disarrangement in the affairs of some particular office. A bill for \$4,000, drawn by the Purser of a United States ship on the Pacific coast upon the Department at Washington, and endorsed by the Commander, was cashed at San Francisco and forwarded to New York for collection. On presentation at Washington payment was refused, and it was returned to California. Within a few days a bill for Govreturned to Cantornia. Within a few days a bill for Government supplies, to the amount of \$15,000, was drawn by Captain S. Van Vliet upon the Quartermaster's Department, and the draft forwarded by the cashier of one of our banks to Washington for collection. Yesterday it was returned, with the following letter, which we give verbatim—omitting only the name of the party owning the bill:

QUARTERMATTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washinston City, March 5, 1852.

Size: I regret that it is not in my power to pay the draft of Captain S. Van Vliet in favor of Mesers. — for \$15,000, which was enclosed to this office in your letter of the 2d instant, the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department for the present fixed year being exhausted. All I can do it to promise that it shall be paid so soon as Congress makes an appropriation. or the desired of the following the first of the figure of the first of the firs